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E D I T O R I A L

Readers of the last issue of this magazine will recall the retirement of Rick Roebuck as editor of AWARENESS, and the short-notice acceptance of that task by the undersigned. Now, while present editorial policies will continue to make each issue of AWARENESS as interesting and varied as possible, your new editor feels that, in view of the recent lengthy delays in publishing the last issue (due to circumstances over which we had little control), you, the members of Contact (UK), will scarcely want to wade through still another lengthy and probably not very interesting editorial here. This specimen, therefore, is already almost half finished as you read this sentence. Such editorial brevity, of course, also allows for more space to be devoted to the facts and articles which we believe you prefer, all hopefully far more illuminating than any editorial.

Nonetheless, a record should be made here of the fact that Contact (UK) has now invested in its own duplicating machine, thereby eliminating those tedious and frustrating printing delays that have bedevilled production of recent issues of AWARENESS. Rick Roebuck's last editorial referred to this acquisition, and the present issue has been produced entirely on its cylinders. We hope you like the result, even though the impact of duplicator type is inevitably less attractive visually than that provided by the more usual printing processes. Our principal aim, of course, has been and is to keep AWARENESS "rolling", and to produce issues quickly and regularly, as well as cheaply from the labour point of view. Naturally we hope our new equipment enables us to fulfill those aims, to everyone's satisfaction.

J.B.Delair.

THE AREA OF MUTUAL AGREEMENT

by
Daniel W.Fry.

(Editorial note: The author of this special article --- prepared as part of an international project by "Understanding Incorporated" --- has previously written on the topic of UFOs and has repeatedly lectured on the fascinating subject of Space Science. Although Dr.Fry's present article does not specifically refer to UFOs, it focuses attention on some of the more basic problems confronting modern Man and his frequent failure to communicate his experiences satisfactorily to his fellowmen. In that respect this latter problem should be of great interest to all ufologists, since the failure to adequately record and communicate UFO experiences for posterity is one of the most vexed problems currently facing ufology. Dr.Fry's discussions of the various methods available to permit a better transmission of information between any two bodies is especially lucid and ought to be profitably adapted by all who busy themselves with UFOs and related phenomena).

The Social Science has been defined as the study of the relationship between man and his fellowman, and of the means by which that relationship may be made more successful, more productive, and more enduring.

Colleges and Universities list courses in the "social Sciences", and governments expend billions of dollars and man-hours of effort upon this "Science". The fact remains, however, that no genuine scientific foundation has ever been established for this study. It has been developed only as an art, rather than as the science it should be, and which it must become if it is to furnish practical solutions to the critical problems that have arisen, and which will continue to arise as man's welfare becomes ever-more dependent upon co-operation.

Most leaders, and many would-be leaders of men create and propound their own doctrines concerning the proper attitudes and actions of man towards his fellowman. Most of these doctrines, if published, would attract followers. In some cases the followers may be few, while in other cases entire nations or entire races may become eager and devout followers. Yet those who follow such leaders do so primarily because of the aesthetic or emotional appeal of the doctrine rather than because of any tested or proven merit embodied in the doctrine. The result is that a continuing series of more or less random social experiments are instituted and conducted by those whose position of authority enables them to influence, and in some instances to exercise actual control over the thoughts and actions of their fellowmen. Some of these experiments may be partly or wholly successful. Others may be total failures, and yet others may bring terrible tragedy and destruction to whole races of people. Yet none of these social experiments, be they successful or otherwise, can add substantially to the sum total of documented knowledge in the realm of human relationship --- because none of the experiments have been designed from, or built upon, or even had reference to any foundation of universally accepted fact, or even belief.

In the branch of human knowledge and inquiry which is usually known as the "Physical Science", the area of mutual agreement has long since been investigated, determined, and documented. The principal body of scientific postulate (which has been accepted by scientists throughout the world) is subject to periodic review by men of science, who congregate at symposia held in various countries for that specific purpose.

As a result of their labours, it is now possible to procure textbooks on the subject of physics in virtually every country on Earth. These books are compiled by men of many nationalities, races, and differing ethnic groups, yet in each of these textbooks will be found the same fundamental laws, rules, and methods of procedure which have been accepted by physicists everywhere, regardless of their race, social standing, or political ideology. Thus, these textbooks document the area of mutual agreement which is the foundation of the science. Upon this foundation it is possible to test existing concepts, and to build new theories and postulates from the observation of new phenomena. When new concepts are being created, differences of opinion are, of course, almost certain to occur. Even though two or more physicists may have independently, or jointly, observed the same phenomena, they may create totally different theories

to account for that which they have observed. There is no need for them to go to war over their differences of opinion, however, since they are all working from the same foundation of mutual agreement, so that it is usually possible to devise specific tests which will indicate the relative merits of the different theories. Since the scientists had, in the first place, all accepted the postulates upon which the tests were made, each scientist will be equally bound by the results of the tests, and so must accept the results --- at least until some better theory or better tests have been formulated. Consequently, there has never been a war, or even a lasting feud, which came about as a result of any disagreement in the physical sciences. They are based upon a foundation of mutual agreement, whereby acceptable means of settling disputes or of resolving differences can always be found.

In the social sciences, on the other hand, the area of mutual agreement, while certainly large and general, has never been specifically defined or documented. Hence, there is no existing foundation from which mutually acceptable tests or means of determination can be formulated. It frequently happens, therefore, that large numbers of people, and sometimes whole nations or races, come to accept or hold firmly to suppositions and beliefs apparently diametrically opposed to the beliefs and suppositions of others. Since there are at present no adequate means of resolving these differences, a constantly increasing friction may, and usually does develop between the opposing groups. Eventually, this friction begins to smother and overcome all logic and reason, and, in the more extreme cases, leads to war.

The tragedy and futility of warfare lies in the fact that it cannot determine the relative merits of the conflicting ideologies. It can only demonstrate the relative fighting abilities of the participants. No matter how violent or how prolonged the war, and no matter who may emerge as the victor, there will still have been no approach to the solution of the problems or differences that initially engendered the war. In a few years or even in a few months, when the contenders have recovered sufficiently from their earlier losses, they will be ready to fight again! The winner usually learns nothing from such an encounter; and if the loser learns anything, it will be only how to avoid in future the worst of his past military errors.

As long as civilization possesses only simple weapons of limited destructive power, it can tolerate and may continuously survive this kind of tragic nonsense. Millions of innocent individuals may meet violent and untimely deaths, and hundreds of years of patient human endeavour may be obliterated or blighted at the whim of a single leader, but the race and at least some part of its culture will survive, to begin again the endless upward struggle towards security and lasting peace.

When weapons of absolute and total destruction come into use, however, the situation changes radically, for no civilization and no race can survive the holocaust produced by those weapons. Such weapons are being made

today, and the only choice left to mankind is Hamlet's choice, "To be or not to be?"

Every reasoning individual, every parent, and every leader of men must now ask themselves "Will I leave to my children and to the children of those who now look to me for guidance, a world filled with beauty and the opportunity of a wonderful future, as is their rightful heritage? Or will their charred remains be strewn about a burned out cinder orbiting the Sun as a perpetual memorial to the ultimate failure of logic and reason?"

Let no man make the tragic mistake of thinking that there is an intermediate course, or that the problems of mankind may solve themselves if only we manage to ignore them for long enough! If we decide that this civilization is worth saving, then there are certain steps which we must take, and we must take them soon! These are outlined below.

The first step is to create, for the first time in the recorded history of this planet, the simple foundation upon which a true social science can be built. This can be achieved in the same way as it was successfully done in the case of the physical sciences, first by determining the area of mutual agreement which presently exists, documenting each point, and using the document itself as a foundation. If we accomplish this for the social sciences we will, for the first time, be treating the cause of our social ills instead of merely attempting to cope with their more obvious and dangerous symptoms.

We would, therefore, make the following proposal.

Some presently existing international organization should be enlisted, or, if necessary, a new one created, for the purpose of sponsoring a world-wide congress composed of representatives from every major and (insofar as may be possible) every lesser nation, race, ideology, and philosophy. In short, there should be a representative of every group of people whose members share a common belief or thought pattern.

The delegates of each nation, race, or group shall be chosen and appointed by the group they are to represent, and shall be persons regarded by their constituents in a degree of esteem which will permit the group appointing them to accept the findings of the delegates as a whole.

When convened, the purpose of this congress will be simply to determine through mutual discussion, and to document through the minutes of the meeting, all those principles, postulates, and rules or methods of procedure agreed upon by all the delegates to be generally accepted as valid principles of the social relationship of mankind.

No attempt shall be made by any individual or group to influence the thinking or to mould the opinion of any other individual or group while the congress was in session, since the purpose of the meeting would be not to determine what the people of the world should think, but only to discover what they do think.

Any suggestion or postulate which, after brief discussion, is found to be unacceptable by any delegate, shall immediately be dropped from consideration, and the next suggestion will be taken up. If, however, the majority of delegates find the item to be acceptable, and it is discarded because of the vote of a minority, a note will be made describing the discarded item, the delegate or group would found it be unacceptable, and the reasons given, if any (although none need be given). These notes would prove helpful to any subsequent congress which might be held for the purpose of enlarging, updating, or emending the original document. In any event, they would certainly aid in the understanding of the thought patterns of the various groups of delegates attending the congress that initially discarded the item or items.

A number of sample postulates should be prepared in advance of the first formal meeting, but after these have been considered at that meeting, each delegate shall have the right and the duty to propose additional proposals, principles, rules, or methods or procedure for consideration by the assembly. Each suggestion shall have a direct bearing upon the relationship of Man to his fellowman, and/or upon the means by which that relationship may be made more successful, more productive, or more enduring. Every suggestion shall be stated in the simplest possible terms, so that they may be readily understood by all. Each suggestion shall be individually considered, and accepted or rejected by a vote of the delegates. Those postulates that are accepted shall be recorded and documented as recognized factors in the social science.

For mutual convenience and order, the suggestions put forward should be grouped into specific areas of human needs, human desires, human relationship, ecological requirements, etc. Each of these fields should begin with the simplest proposals or postulates that can be conceived and expressed, since a foundation must be built on the ground, and not at some distance above it! For example, the following postulate might be offered:

"Resolved, that it is better that all people should have available to them a sufficient amount of nourishing food than that most of them should suffer constantly from hunger and malnutrition".

At first sight this proposal might seem to be so obvious as to be ridiculous, yet the fact remains that its universal acceptance has never been tested or documented. If it were accepted (as it probably would if the assembly had been without food for some hours!), then it would become a basic principle, and the way would be open for other equally simple and basic suggestions to be discussed as means for implementing the first item. If any of these were accepted, then other and somewhat more specific proposals might be made, based upon the previously accepted tenets, until the entire area covered by the original postulate had been considered. It would soon be discovered that the more simply a concept was expressed, the more probable its acceptance by the assembly (A fact which has long been forgotten by our politicians, diplomats, and even most of our statesmen!).

At first, progress would be slow as the delegates struggled with the unfamiliar task of breaking down their ideas and beliefs into the simplest possible expressions; but as the number of "building blocks" in the foundation grew, one by one, and as the delegates began to realize for the first time the remarkable similarity in each other's thinking (such a development would in fact be more or less inevitable) --- when reduced to fundamentals --- the rate of progress would steadily increase.

In the area of human relationship, the initial postulate might be:

"Resolved, that it is better that Man lives in peace and close co-operation with his neighbour, than that his works and his possessions should be destroyed and he be maimed or killed in battle with his fellowmen".

Such a postulate might or might not be accepted by the assembly, but if it were, then other simple concepts leading to its implementation might be considered. Such an approach may appear to be childishly over simplified --- and it is --- but if we are ever to succeed in building a social science, we must begin at the beginning with very simple postulates. Curiously we have never yet done so! We did use this principle in the building of the physical science, and everyone must, by now, be aware of how well it works.

When the congress has completed its deliberations, when all principles, rules, and methods of procedure which can be conceived by the delegates have been considered and voted upon, the resulting document shall be translated into all of the principal languages of the Earth, and made available to all people as the foundation document of the Social Science.

The preliminary study which led to this proposal has indicated that the minimum number of delegates required for an acceptable congress will be of the order of one thousand, and that the time required for the completion of the primary document will be about one year.

The organization which sponsors this proposal, however, should conduct additional studies for the purpose of formulating more specific figures as to numbers, time, and the distribution of costs. These studies should also include a desirable location for the convention, the logistics of travel and maintenance of the delegates while actually attending the congress, and such other problem areas, such as that of linguistics.

Before any final action is taken to implement the proposal, the plan should be publicized throught the world, through the agency of television, radio, newspapers, etc. It should be discussed in the United Nations forum, and by other competent international bodies. There should be constant emphasis upon the simple fact that this proposal is not an attempt to change the thinking of anyone in any way, but only a mutual attempt to discover and chart the areas in which everyone's thinking is the same.

BETWEEN YOU AND ME by Brinsley Le Poer Trench.

Many theories have been advanced as to where UFOs originate. This is really the most important aspect to be resolved, because until we know the answer, then it is not possible to know why this planet is being visited by these elusive craft.

It is, of course, possible that UFOs emanate from many areas, both from other worlds, other solar systems, other galaxies in our physical universe, as well as from invisible universes situated in other orders of matter from our own.

In my earlier books, notably in Forgotten Heritage, it was postulated that humanity was created by the Elohim (gods), and that this was a breeding experiment on their part (1). In another book, Men Among Mankind, I maintained that aeons ago our planet was in open contact with the Sky People. Then, after the final sinking of Atlantis, the visitors withdrew from our scene, and have made only occasional contact with us mortals since (2). I still adhere to everything that was written in those earlier books.

What we are most concerned with today is the vast number of UFOs that have been seen in our skies, and the considerable number of landing reports since 1947. These, I suggest, are not the Sky People who were in original contact with us aeons ago.

Most leading ufologists consider that these UFOs (or the majority of them) come from an area pertaining to our planet, and that they are not exactly friendly.

There have been made incidents reported that support this view. For instance, one has just reached me from Ian Norrie --- International Committee Member for Contact International (Mexico). He writes: 'One very strange episode did occur in May this year. A truck carrying a load of asbestos sheets along a Veracruz highway suddenly encountered a small posse of "little men", who apparently held it up, and the truck and the load was then virtually incinerated by a vivid blue ray, asbestos and all. More incredible, a second similar episode occurred a week or two later, but this time the non-inflamable asbestos was burnt, but the inflammable material (such as plastic seat covers, etc.) was left unscathed!'

Not exactly friendly actions.

Incidentally, Norrie also enclosed a photostat copy of a drawing by a Spanish painter from Madrid, called Fernando Calderón (a friend of both Norrie and the well-known Spanish ufologist Antonio Ribeira). This drawing is of the head of a humanoid that suddenly intruded on the TV screen for a few seconds right in front of the camera, while astronauts were operating in the background on the Moon. Calderón states that not only did he see this weird happening, but sundry other witnesses elsewhere, including some in New York, did too. This incident, according to Calderón, concerned the Apollo 15 team of astronauts.

Readers of my last book, The Eternal Subject, will recall that I wrote: 'The general public may not realize it but conversation can be censored out of transmission between astronauts and ground control by the delayed tape technique, which allows for a lag of up to two or three minutes between Mission Control and the continuing broadcast into your home.

'Actually, amateur radio operators, or "radio Hams" as they are popularly known, who operate on different frequencies can pick up these censored pieces of dialogue.

'In this connection, there is a story going the rounds concerning the Apollo 11 team, that Neil Armstrong and Buzz Aldrin saw something very spectacular on the Moon, and that their conversation about this was deleted from the live broadcast by the delayed tape technique just mentioned, and that some radio "hams" picked this up....' (3; 4).

Students of ufology will recall the book by Trevor James called They Live in the Sky (5). James stated that there were ufonauts on the Moon. Furthermore, that both those pertaining to the Earth and on the Moon were hostile.

The late Dr. Morris K. Jessup, who was alleged to have committed suicide, also postulated that most of the UFOs came from what he called the Earth-Moon binary system (6).

John A. Keel, the noted American UFO writer, has frequently emphasised the point that the UFOs are dropping artifacts on our planet. These are mostly ignored, as ufologists have been looking for 'out of this world' artifacts. The fact is, Keel asserts, the ufonauts have been dropping very "earthly" artifacts --- substances like aluminium, calcium, and silicon (7).

Now, this is very interesting and possibly a valuable lead. Incidentally, apropos what Keel has brought to our attention, here follows something quite fascinating. You will, no doubt, recall the Maury Island episode back in 1947, when a coastguard patrolman called Harold A. Dahl was out in his boat on the east bay of Maury Island (8). This is an old story, so I will try and be brief; however, I would also like to make the point that, although it is always interesting to know about the latest sightings, much can be learnt by referring back to old ones in the light of new information. The Maury Island affair is a case in point.

Six doughnut-shaped objects appeared in the sky over the bay (this was three days before Kenneth Arnold's classic sighting of nine gleaming objects near Mt. Rainier, Washington State, on 24 June, 1947). The central one of these objects appeared to be in trouble, and discharged a large quantity of light, whitish-coloured metal pieces. This was followed by what seemed to Dahl and his companions as a hail of blacker metal, having an appearance similar to that of lava rock. Dahl's son had an arm injured by one of these falling fragments, and another piece killed his dog which happened to be with him at that time.

When this extraordinary deluge of metal ceased, all six 'aircraft' (Dahl's name for them) rose and drifted out of sight over the sea. The central object which had jettisoned the metal did not seem in any way disturbed.

Early the next morning something strange happened to Dahl. One of those rather frightening things that seem to come to people who know too much about certain aspects of flying saucers. A man dressed in black, called at his home and invited him out to breakfast. Dahl was used to lumber buyers called on him early, and at first thought nothing unusual about his visitor. That is, until over the breakfast table, the man described in full detail everything that had occurred to Dahl and his companions the day before. It was quite uncanny.

The man in black told Dahl that if he valued his own welfare and that of his family, then he should not discuss his experiences with anyone.

Nevertheless, news of the affair of the six doughnut-shaped objects reached Ray Palmer shortly afterwards, and he immediately authorized Kenneth Arnold (who had then made world headlines **with his** own classic sighting mentioned above) to investigate the case. Ray Palmer, of course, was later to edit the magazine "Flying Saucers". Arnold flew to Tacoma, and sent for Captain E.J. Smith, a United Airlines pilot, to come and join him. Captain Smith had himself observed a gaggle of 'saucers' from his airliner shortly after Arnold's own sighting, and his story, too, **had** become front-page news.

Arnold and Smith conducted their investigations from the Winthrop Hotel in Tacoma. However, as the affair began to take on strange overtones, they decided to call in two military intelligence officers --- Captain William Davidson and Lt. Frank Brown. Both Arnold and Smith had been interrogated by these officers after their own sightings, and had a high regard for their capabilities.

Soon after these officers arrived at Tacoma, the two principal original eyewitnesses --- Dahl and his chief Chrisman --- appeared to make the whole matter out as a hoax. Davidson and Brown **threw** their hands in and decided to fly back to California in their B.25 bomber. Half an hour after take-off the plane crashed near Kelso, Washington State, and both Davidson and Brown were killed.

Subsequently, another intelligence officer, a Major Sanders, interviewed both Arnold and Smith, and, after seeing the material that had been dropped from the object over Maury Island, pronounced it to be slag.

The late Edward J. Ruppelt, former chief of Project Blue Book (investigating UFOs), in his book The Report on Unidentified Flying Saucers, dismissed the Maury Island affair as a hoax(9). The late Harold T. Wilkins, who actually entered into correspondence, without success, with Dahl and Chrisman, however, reached other conclusions and advanced several reasons why he believed the whole affair to have really occurred. (10)

Like Wilkins, I personally do not believe that it was a hoax. The only people who were hoaxed were the two military officers who came to such a tragic end.

I think the credulity of these officers was over-stretched by the story of the lava-like substances falling from the central object seen over the bay. You see, back in 1947 ufologists did not know that UFOs were in the habit of dropping earthly substances!

There are a lot of other points in favour of this early sighting being no hoax. Dahl described the objects as 'aircraft'. He probably did not know of the existence of 'flying saucers'. Certainly that name had not then made world headlines, for his sighting occurred three days before Arnold's, which gave rise to the term. He also said they were doughnut-shaped. This is a rare type of ufo shape, although it has occasionally been reported much later. If you or I were going to perpetrate a hoax at that time, we surely would not have picked on doughnut-shaped objects. I doubt it very much; and, surely, we would not have had one of them dropping common-or-garden slag all over the bay. This does not make sense today, let alone when the report was first made.

I believe the reason why Dahl began to make the whole affair out as a hoax was when, with the arrival of the military intelligence, the investigation had escalated; and you will recall that the man in black had warned him not to discuss the incident with anyone.

A nagging question keeps running through the little grey cells as this article is being written: most ufologists seem to think that most of the UFOs seen from 1947 onwards come from some invisible area pertaining to our planet. If that is so, then why do they drop slag, silicon, aluminium, calcium, and other earthly substances onto our planet's surface?

Perhaps we should take a look at some other area. A more Earthly one. Have the ufonauts a base, or bases, on Earth in some little explored area? Brazil, for example, is a very large country, and much of it is still completely unexplored. Incidentally, there has probably been more recorded UFO activity in Brazil than in any other country in the world.

Food for thought!

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GREETINGS FROM JOHN SEARS, OUR
NEW RESEARCH INQUIRY OFFICER.

Hello. I'm John Sears, your new research enquiry officer appointed recently to look after your enquiries respecting ufo reports, trends in research, etc. You may like to know that I am 23 years of age, am a salesman by profession, if that's what one can term my occupation, and that I shall do my best to deal rapidly with each and every one of your queries. But please do not all reply at once! Send your queries, if you have any, to me at 75 Norreys Road, Cumnor, near Oxford, England. If, as a result of a deluge of enquiries, I become "snowed under" with them do please bear with me if I appear to take longer to answer your particular letter than you expect.

To the sightings: below you will find a representative selection of some of the more interesting reports received this year. These have been assembled from many sources. In that connection special thanks go out to CONTACT (S.A.) for sending me copies of SKYWATCH Magazine and many South African newspaper clippings describing eyewitness accounts of UFO manifestations. This is the kind of help that I, and indeed all at Data Research, appreciate. It would be enormously helpful if other countries would follow suit. The more information of this kind that we receive, the better I can assess the overall UFO scene at any given time, and the better and more accurately I can deal with your enquiries.

I hope I have explained the position clearly. Now, I am sitting at my desk waiting for your enquiries, reports, and newsclippings to arrive. Don't keep me waiting too long!

SOME SELECTED UFO REPORTS by D.N.Mansell.

The following list of ufo reports have not as yet been fully evaluated, and appear here solely because they seem to be interesting. Needless

to add, they are only a few of many hundreds of separate reports received from all parts of the world. All are for the present year (1973).

March 13th: Time unnoted. Place: Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, USA.

Witness was an unnamed young boy.

Two triangular objects were seen, one behind the other.

They were soundless, and their colour was silvery.

March 22nd: Time 21.15 hrs. Place: Murphysboro, Illinois, USA.

Witness was an unnamed power-station worker.

A disc like object, pulsating from red to white, was seen.

It hovered over the local power-station transformer, and

was visible for 3-4 minutes. Afterwards it moved off towards

the Mississippi river. The witness estimated the object was

25-30 feet in diameter, and some 1,500 feet above ground level.

It was soundless.

March 28th: Time unnoted. Place: Roberonia, Pennsylvania, USA.

Witnesses comprised a farmer (unnamed) and his family.

An object of uncertain shape landed in a pasture about 300

yds. from the farmhouse owned by the farmer mentioned above.

The witnesses saw figures bending over and moving around in

the object, which they observed for approximately 25 minutes.

April 5th: Time, unspecified hour between noon and midnight. Place: Derby, Derbyshire, England.

Witness: Mr. K. Rowland.

Witness saw three bat-shaped objects, travelling in formation

over his house. The objects were fast moving, soundless, and

emitted no light.

April 6th: Time 23.13 hrs. Place: Digby, Lincolnshire, ENGLAND.

Witness as an unnamed young man.

Percipient saw an unknown object circle around the constellat-

ion of Ursa Major, and then move towards the star known as

Lambda Ursa Majoris. The object then dematerialized. It was

starlike, and of an orangy-red colour.

April 6th: Time approx. 20.00hrs. Place: Charleston, Missouri, USA.

Witness was an unnamed woman.

The witness was watching TV when it suddenly went off and then

came back on again. At that juncture she noticed a bright flash

of light in her kitchen. On opening the back door she saw an

egg-shaped object at tree-top level. The upper part of the ufo

was coloured red, and the bottom part white. At the same time

a light flashed through the witnesses kitchen and the rest of

her house.

April 9th: Time 22.00hrs. Place: Casterton, Victoria, AUSTRALIA.

Witnesses were a family of four (names withheld).

Witnesses saw an unknown object emerge from out of a cloud bank, and rise swiftly as it headed southwards. The object had a white light at its front end, and a red one at its rear. It was at an estimated height of 20,000 feet, and left a vapour trail behind it. An airline pilot also claimed to have seen the object independently.

April 12th: Time unnoted. Place: Farmington, in south east Missouri, U.S.A.

Witnesses: K.Pingel and M.Coier.

A flat disc-like object was seen travelling very fast. At first it was an off-white colour, but later turned yellow, and then orange. It glowed.

April 24th: Time 21.00 hrs. Place: Walton and Hersham, Surrey, ENGLAND.
Witness: P.Stoker.

The witness saw a round object the size of a 10p.piece held at arm's length. Initially it was of a red colour, but later it turned orange. Its speed was estimated at about 100 miles per hour, and its height as some 2,000 feet above ground level.

April 27th: Time unnoted. Place: Nanticoke, Pennsylvania, U.S.A.

Witnesses were a group of people, all neighbours of each other. The witnesses saw a flashing red light, stationary, for 30 minutes.

May 18th: Time 21.00 hrs. Place: Springfield, Missouri, USA.

Witness was a young lady (name withheld).

A blue coloured cylindrical-shaped object was seen travelling from east to west for a period of about one minute. It had many lights on "all sides of it".

May 18th: Time 22.00 hrs. Place: Pekin, Illinois, U.S.A.

Witnesses: a family riding in a car.

The witnesses saw a large object, having a dome, from which emanated a pulsating orange light. The object was hovering over a field and a school, some 90 feet above ground level. It then proceeded down a road, turned back, and eventually headed towards the Illinois River before passing out of sight.

June 3rd: Time 21.00 hrs. Place: Junee, AUSTRALIA.

Witnesses: A man and his wife (names withheld).

A man and his wife saw a row of yellowy-orange lights hovering over a paddock near their home.

The next day the witnesses visited the paddock and a nearby motor-track, and found circular indentations in the ground, some 15 feet in diameter. Outside this area, but otherwise close to the circle were six "prod" marks, each about 4 inches in diameter, placed at regular intervals from one another. In the centre of the main indentation was a heavier or more depressed

indentation, and a trampling down of grass, which appeared to be slightly scorched. This interesting case is currently under detailed investigation.

June 12th: Time 21.30 to 24.00 hrs. Place: St. Charles, Missouri, U.S.A. Witnesses: many, but comprising at least one family (unnamed), their friends, and almost half the local police force. The witnesses saw four bright glowing balls or spheres of a whitish colour and light, appear from the north and moved on a southerly course. They were careering through cloud banks and manouvered at high speeds. In size they were initially about that of an average street lamp, but thereafter gradually diminished in size as they moved further away. The following manouvers were noted: two lights would zoom towards one another, then one would shoot upwards at a steep angle, and the other would move downwards; also, one light would "hop over" another. Additionally, an aeroplane in the area at the time had the lights "play tag" with it for a while. According to reliable sources, the aeroplane was recorded on local radar equipment, but the mystery lights were not.

SATELLITE RE-ENTRY AND DECAY DATES.

Re-Entered Satellites:

<u>CATALOGUE</u>	<u>SATELLITE</u>	<u>SOURCE</u>	<u>NAME</u>	<u>DATE</u>	<u>TIME</u>
<u>NUMBER.</u>				<u>DECAYED.</u>	
1710.	65.082BR.	USA.	Titan-3-C4.	March 01.1973.	
6291.	72.094A.	USSR.	Intercosmos 8.	02.	16.08
4837.	70.114F.	USSR.	Molniya 1-17.	03.	
6222.	72.078A.	USSR.	Cosmos 523.	07.	23.17
6381.	73.012C.	USSR.	Cosmos 551.	07.	
5632.	68.097CY.	USSR.	Cosmos 252.	09.	
5735.	67.001L.	USA.	Intelsat 2F2.	09.	
6377.	73.011B.	USSR.	Cosmos 550.	09.	19.11
6363.	73.0C7D.	USSR.	Molniya 1-23.	10.	
6383.	73.014B.	USA.	OPS 8410.	11.	12.40
6376.	73.011A.	USSR.	Cosmos 550.	11.	
6385.	73.011D.	USSR.	Cosmos 550.	12.	
6386.	73.011E.	USSR.	Cosmos 550.	12.	
6387.	73.011F.	USSR.	Cosmos 550.	12.	
6379.	73.012B.	USSR.	Cosmos 551.	13.	03.05
6357.	73.007B.	USSR.	Molniya 1-23.	13.	01.52
2041.	65.082VB.	USA.	Titan 3C.	16.	
6077.	72.048B.	USSR.	Cosmos 497.	17.	06.24
6358.	73.007C.	USSR.	Molniya 1-23.	18.	00.52
6384.	73.011C.	USSR.	Cosmos 550.	18.	01.16
6390.	73.012E.	USSR.	Cosmos 551.	19.	
5900.	69.082KC.	USA.	OPS 1807.	19.	

<u>CATALOGUE</u> <u>NUMBER.</u>	<u>SATELLITE.</u>	<u>SOURCE.</u>	<u>NAME.</u>	<u>DATE</u> <u>DECAYED.</u>	<u>TIME.</u>
6387.	73.012A.	USSR.	Cosmos 551.	March 20. 1973.	
6389.	73.012D.	USSR.	Cosmos 551.	22.	05.54
6365.	73.009B.	USSR.	Prognoz 3.	22.	17.39
6366.	73.009C.	USSR.	Prognoz 3.	23.	07.12
5722.	71.C52C.	USSR.	Cosmos 426.	24.	
5344.	65.082TB.	USA.	Titan 3C-4.	25.	
6299.	72.080A.	USSR.	Cosmos 524.	25.	04.50
6101.	72.053C.	USSR.	Cosmos 500.	25.	
6164.	72.053E.	USSR.	Cosmos 500.	29.	
6181.	71.076C.	USA.	OPS 7661.	29.	
6395.	73.016B.	USSR.	Cosmos 552.	30.	23.06
5896.	70.089CP.	USSR.	Cosmos 374.	April 02.	
6394.	73.016A.	USSR.	Cosmos 552.	03.	04.16
6405.	73.017H.	USSR.	Salyut 2.	06.	
6410.	73.017N.	USSR.	Salyut 2.	06.	
6414.	73.017S.	USSR.	Salyut 2.	06.	
6399.	73.017B.	USSR.	Salyut 2.	06.	
5271.	69.082HR.	USA.	OPS 1807.	07.	

Satellite decay predictions:

<u>CATALOGUE</u> <u>NUMBER.</u>	<u>SATELLITE.</u>	<u>SOURCE.</u>	<u>NAME.</u>	<u>ESTIMATED</u> <u>DECAY DATES.</u>
6420.	73.018C.	USSR.	Molniya 2-5.	April 25. 1973.
6100.	72.054B.	USSR.	Cosmos 501.	May 01.
6286.	72.092B.	USA.	ESRO-4.	02.
6279.	72.090B.	USA.	Telsat A.	03.
4196.	69.082BK.	USA.	OPS 7613.	10.
4335.	69.082EA.	USSR.	OPS 7613.	13.
6315.	72.100A.	USA.	AEROS.	19.
3747.	64.074B.	USA.	Micrometeoroid.	26.
1765.	65.082DA.	USA.	Titan 3C-4.	31.
6406.	73.017J.	USSR.	Salyut 2.	June 03.
6404.	73.017G.	USSR.	Salyut 2.	04.
6403.	73.017F.	USSR.	Salyut 2.	13.
5782.	71.052E.	USSR.	Cosmos 426.	22.
4893.	69.082HC.	USA.	OPS 7613.	28.
2340.	65.082KE.	USA.	Titan 3C-4.	July 03.
5797.	70.089CN.	USSR.	Cosmos 374.	06.
6419.	73.018B.	USSR.	Molniya 2-5.	06.
6348.	73.004A.	USSR.	Cosmos 545.	16.
1927.	65.082GM.	USA.	Titan 3C-4.	21.
0070.	61.Alpha 1.	USA.	Samos 2.	29.

The above information has been released by Smithsonian Astrophysical Observatory's VION channels.